Introduced by Senator Hughes

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Briggs)
(Coauthors: Senators Alpert, Baca, Costa, Solis, and
Vasconcellos)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Alquist, Aroner, Dutra, Honda, Jackson, Knox, Longville, Mazzoni, Shelley, and Washington)

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An act relating to Alzheimer's disease, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 53, as amended, Hughes. Alzheimer's disease diagnostic and treatment centers.

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to encourage the establishment of geographically dispersed treatment centers for Alzheimer's disease diagnostic and within every postsecondary higher educational institution with a medical center, and to encourage research to discover the cause of, and cure for, Alzheimer's disease. Existing law authorizes any postsecondary higher educational institution with a medical center to establish a diagnostic and treatment for Alzheimer's disease subject to Department of Health Services grants review process, and requires the department to administer grants, for specified SB 53 -2-

purposes, to those institutions of higher education that establish such centers.

This bill would appropriate \$2,000,000 \$500,000 to the department for allocation, in accordance with existing law, to maintain the services provided by certain existing Alzheimer's disease diagnostic and treatment centers, and to support development in specified priority areas relating to Alzheimer's disease diagnosis and treatment.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of 2 the following:
- 3 (a) Alzheimer's disease and related disorders are 4 progressive and degenerative neurological disorders that 5 attack the brain and impair the judgment and mental 6 functioning of hundreds of thousands of Californians.
- 7 (b) These unremitting dementias take their toll by 8 inflicting victims with confusion, memory loss, and 9 personality and behavioral changes that ultimately lead 10 to the need for full-time supervision, custodial care, 11 expensive health care, and death.
- 12 (c) Scientists, including Johns Hopkins' public health 13 epidemiologists, predict that if no breakthroughs in 14 research and treatment are made, the number of 15 Americans with Alzheimer's disease will quadruple by 16 the year 2047.
- 17 (d) Biological researchers have discovered several 18 genes, such as APOE4, that predispose one toward 19 developing Alzheimer's disease.
- 20 (e) Cholinesterase inhibitors, herbal extracts, and 21 treatments involving vitamin E and estrogen have shown 22 promise in early treatment of Alzheimer's disease.
- 23 (f) In the last decade, researchers have made strides in 24 detecting signs of Alzheimer's disease years or even

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decades before memory loss and mental functioning begin to affect the victims.

(g) Top Alzheimer's disease experts view the disease as a crisis of old age, with a prevalence that increases dramatically with each additional year of life after the age of 65 years.

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- (h) Over 500,000 Californians over the age of 60 years are currently afflicted with Alzheimer's disease or a related disorder, at a cost of approximately \$10 billion 10 annually for care, treatment, and lost wages of caregivers.
- (i) Current projections show that 1.5 million to 2 12 million Californians will be afflicted by the year 2040, 13 requiring the care of at least two and usually five family 14 members or care providers.
- (j) Finding a way to postpone the onset of Alzheimer's 16 disease or intervening with early treatment may reduce the incidence of the disease by as much as 50 percent.
- (k) The only way to prevent Alzheimer's disease from 19 becoming an epidemic in the 21st century is to continue 20 to invest in research and progressive diagnostic and treatment methodologies.
- (1) The State of California has made considerable 23 progress developing diagnosis strategies, care planning, 24 physician training, research, and treatment 25 supporting a network of Alzheimer's disease diagnostic 26 and treatment centers based throughout the state at state-supported medical schools.
- (m) The line-item veto of funding in the Budget Act 29 of 1998 that was earmarked to support three centers at 30 risk of closure was not in the best interest of California, and actually places the people of California at a strategic disadvantage as the state attempts to avert an impending medical crisis.
- 34 (n) It is therefore the intent of the Legislature that 35 emergency funding be appropriated in order to maintain 36 Alzheimer's disease diagnostic and treatment center 37 services that existed on June 30, 1998, and that no 38 reductions in funding or service occur for those centers 39 in existence currently.

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SEC. 2. The sum of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) is appropriated 3 from the General Fund to the State Department of 4 Health Services, in augmentation of Item 4260-111-0001 of 5 the Budget Act of 1998, Chapter 324, Statutes of 1998, to be allocated, in accordance with Article 4 (commencing with Section 125275) of Chapter 2 of Part 5 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code, to maintain the services provided by the nine Alzheimer's disease diagnostic and 10 treatment centers that were in existence as of June 30, 1998, as follows: 12

- (a) One million five hundred thousand dollars 13 (\$1,500,000) shall be allocated to avert closures of three 14 of the nine Alzheimer's disease diagnostic and treatment centers.
 - (b) (1) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) shall be allocated to support the development of all of the following:
 - (A) Rural models for Alzheimer's diagnosis and treatment.
 - (B) Culturally sensitive care and treatment management strategies.
- (C) Partnerships with medical schools for more 24 training regarding dementia.
- (2) The State Department of Health Services shall 26 issue a request for applications that requires applicants for receipt of this funding to effectively demonstrate how the funds would be used to address the development of one or more of the priorities listed in paragraph (1).
 - SEC. 2. 1998.

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- 31 SEC. 3. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the 32 immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the 34 Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are: 35
- In order to maintain vital funding for, and to avert 36 37 closures of, Alzheimer's disease diagnostic and treatment

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- 1 centers during the 1998–99 fiscal year, it is necessary that 2 this act take effect immediately.